



Parc Ynni Calon y Gwynt

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage





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8 CULTURAL HERITAGE

8.1 INTRODUCTION

8.1.1. This chapter presents the assessment of the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development with respect to Cultural Heritage. The assessment is based on information obtained to date. This chapter should be read in conjunction with the development description provided in **Chapter 4: Description of the Proposed Development** and with respect to relevant parts of the following chapters:

- **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual;**
- **Chapter 10: Geology and Soils; and**
- **Chapter 11: Noise.**

8.1.2. This chapter describes:

- The legislation, policy and technical guidance that has informed the assessment (**Section 8.2**);
- Consultation and engagement that has been undertaken and how comments from consultees relating to Cultural Heritage have been addressed (**Section 8.3**);
- The methods used for baseline data gathering (**Section 8.4**);
- Overall baseline (**Section 8.5**);
- Embedded measures relevant to Cultural Heritage (**Section 8.6**);
- The scope of the assessment for Cultural Heritage (**Section 8.7**);
- The methods used for the assessment (**Section 8.8**);
- The assessment of Cultural Heritage effects (**Section 8.9**);
- The assessment of cumulative (inter-project) effects (**Section 8.11.8.10**); and
- A summary of the significance conclusions (**Section 8.12**).

LIMITATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

8.1.3. The Draft ES has been produced to fulfil the Applicant's consultation duties and enable consultees to develop an informed view of the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development.

8.1.4. The following overall limitations have been identified:

- A desk-based assessment has been undertaken to collect baseline data. With respect to archaeological remains, this is in part a predictive exercise and relies on a series of assumptions and extrapolations to develop an understanding of the potential extent and character of sub-surface remains within the Proposed Development Site (the 'Site'); and
- The desk-based assessment has involved the collection of data from the Historic Environment Record (HER). The HER is continually updated as further data regarding the historic environment becomes available; for example, when the results of recent archaeological investigations are

made available. As the HER is a record only of known features, it is not a reliable predictive tool but can provide useful information that can be used with other information to develop an understanding of the potential presence, nature and significance of archaeological remains.

- 8.1.5. These limitations relating to Cultural Heritage do not affect the robustness of the assessment of the potential likely significant effects of the Proposed Development.

8.2 RELEVANT LEGISLATION, PLANNING POLICY AND TECHNICAL GUIDANCE

- 8.2.1. This section identifies the legislation, planning policy and technical guidance that has informed the assessment of effects with respect to Cultural Heritage.

LEGISLATION

- 8.2.2. A summary of the relevant legislation is provided in **Table 8-1**.

Table 8-1 - Legislation Relevant to the Cultural Heritage assessment

Legislation	Legislative Context
Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023 ¹	An Act of the National Assembly for Wales which makes provision for the protection and sustainable management of the historic environment, giving more effective protection to monuments, listed buildings and conservation areas and sets out the procedures for consents to changes within the designated aspects of the historic environment within Wales. This Act was granted assent 14 June 2023.
Treasure Act 1996 ²	The 1996 Act defines 'Treasure' as any object that is at least 10% gold or silver, associated with coins or groups of coins which are over 300 years old, objects formerly classed as 'treasure trove' (i.e. deliberately deposited items with a high content of gold or silver) and any objects found in association with the above. Any find of 'Treasure' must be reported to the local Coroner.

PLANNING POLICY

- 8.2.3. A summary of the relevant national and local planning policy is provided in **Table 8-2**.

Table 8-2 - Planning Policy Relevant to the Cultural Heritage Assessment

Policy	Policy Context
National Planning Policy	
Future Wales: The National Plan 2040. ³	The National Development Framework Future Wales - the National Plan 2040, sets out the Welsh Government's land use priorities and provides a national land use framework. The development plan for Wales influences all levels of the planning system in Wales and helps

¹ Welsh Government (2023) Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023. [online]. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/asc/2023/3/contents> (Accessed April 2026).

² UK Government (1996). Treasure Act 1996. [online]. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1996/24/contents> (Accessed April 2026).

³ Welsh Government (2019) Future Wales: the national plan 2040 [online]. Available at: <https://www.gov.wales/future-wales-national-plan-2040> (Accessed April 2026).

Policy	Policy Context
	to shape Strategic and Local Development Plans prepared by councils and national park authorities.
Planning Policy Wales (PPW) Edition 12 ⁴	National planning policy for Wales is set out in Planning Policy Wales (Edition 12, 2024) (PPW). Chapter 6, 'Distinctive and Natural Places', explains how planning system must consider the Welsh Government's objectives to protect, conserve, promote and enhance the historic environment as a resource for the general well-being of present and future generations. It also sets out the planning policies for the sustainable management of specific categories of historic assets. PPW sets out the role of local authorities in the protection of the historic environment, working with other agencies such as Cadw and the Welsh Archaeological Trusts. PPW states that development plans should reflect national policies for the protection of the historic environment. It also notes the various historic environment designations which exist for the protection of monuments, historic buildings and areas, as well as historic landscapes. PPW also sets out the treatment of the historic environment in the development management process. It states that the desirability of preserving an ancient monument and its setting is a material consideration in determining a planning application, and that there should be a presumption in favour of the physical preservation of monuments of national importance. For archaeological remains of lesser importance, it will be necessary to weigh the importance of the archaeology against other factors, such as the need for the development. Where a local authority decides that physical preservation of archaeology is not justified then it will be appropriate for provision to be made for the recording of archaeology in advance of its loss, and this can be secured through a planning condition. PPW notes the statutory requirement to have regard to the desirability of preserving listed buildings and their settings. The protection of World Heritage Sites and their settings should also be a material consideration in the determination of planning applications. Similarly, parks, garden and landscapes included in the 'Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales's should be considered.
Local Planning Policy	
Powys Adopted Local Development Plan 2011 - 2026. ⁵	LDP Objective 13 - Landscape and the Historic Environment ii. The Historic Environment To protect, preserve and/or enhance the distinctive historic environment, heritage and cultural assets of Powys, in particular local assets that are not statutorily protected or designated under national legislation, and to ensure that development respects local distinctiveness.

⁴ Welsh Government (2024) Planning Policy Wales, Edition 12. [online]. Available at: <https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2024-07/planning-policy-wales-edition-12.pdf> (Accessed April 2026).

⁵ Powys Council (2011) Adopted LDP (2011 - 2026). [online]. Available at: <https://en.powys.gov.uk/article/4898/Adopted-LDP-2011---2026> (Accessed April 2026).

TECHNICAL GUIDANCE

8.2.4. A summary of the technical guidance for Cultural Heritage is provided in **Table 8-3** below.

Table 8-3 - Technical Guidance Relevant to the Cultural Heritage assessment

Technical Guidance Document	Context
Planning Policy Wales, Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment. ⁶	TAN 24 was adopted in May 2017 to provide guidance on how the planning system should consider the historic environment during development plan preparation and decision making on planning applications. This was updated in 2026 to take into account changes as a result of the adoption of the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023.
Cadw: Conservation Principals for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales. ⁷	The Welsh conservation principals are based on those developed by English Heritage in 2008 and set out a logical approach for making decisions about the historic environment. The conservation principals help to reconcile the protection of the historic environment with the economic, social and aspirational needs of the people who live in it. The conservation principals are: Principal 1: Historic assets will be managed to sustain their values Principal 2: Understanding the significance of historic assets is vital Principal 3: The historic environment is a shared resource Principal 4: Everyone will be able to participate in sustaining the historic environment Principal 5: Decisions about change must be reasonable, transparent and consistent Principal 6: Documenting and learning from decisions is essential.
Cadw: Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales. ⁸	Sets out the general principles to consider when planning changes to historic assets and applying for listed building, conservation area and scheduled monument consent.
Cadw: Setting of Historic Assets in Wales. ⁹	Sets out the principles used to assess the potential impact of development or land management proposals within the settings of World Heritage Sites, ancient monuments (scheduled and unscheduled), listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens, and conservation areas.
Cadw: Managing Historic Character in Wales. ¹⁰	Explains why it is important to recognise historic character and use it as an evidence base for conservation, regeneration and planning work. It shows how policies and programmes to manage change can take

⁶ Welsh Government (2017). Technical advice note (TAN) 24: the historic environment. [online]. Available at: <https://www.gov.wales/technical-advice-note-tan-24-historic-environment> [Accessed April 2026].

⁷ Cadw (2011) Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales. [online]. Available at: https://cadw.gov.wales/sites/default/files/2019-05/Conservation_Principles_EN_0.pdf (Accessed April 2026).

⁸ Cadw (2017). Cadw Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales. [online]. Available at: <https://cadw.gov.wales/advice-support/placemaking/heritage-impact-assessment/heritage-impact-assessment> [Accessed April 2026].

⁹ Cadw (2017). Cadw Setting of Historic Assets in Wales. [online]. Available at: <https://cadw.gov.wales/advice-support/placemaking/heritage-impact-assessment/setting-historic-assets> [Accessed April 2026].

¹⁰ Cadw (2017). Cadw Managing Historic Character in Wales. [online]. Available at: <https://cadw.gov.wales/sites/default/files/2019-05/Managing%20Historic%20Character%20in%20Wales%20%20EN.pdf> [Accessed April 2026].

Technical Guidance Document	Context
	inspiration from the past to help create and sustain distinctive places for the future.

8.3 CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT

OVERVIEW

- 8.3.1. The assessment has been informed by consultation responses and ongoing stakeholder engagement. An overview of the approach to consultation is provided in **Section 2.4 of Chapter 2: Approach to EIA**.

SCOPING DIRECTION

- 8.3.2. A Scoping Direction (**Appendix 1B**) was issued by PEDW on behalf of the Welsh Ministers, on 14 May 2025. A summary of the relevant responses received in the Scoping Direction in relation to Cultural Heritage and confirmation of how these have been addressed within the assessment to date is presented in **Table 8-4**.

Table 8-4 - Summary of EIA Scoping Direction responses for Cultural Heritage

Consultee	Consideration	How Addressed in this ES
Cadw	Cadw advise that the study area for designated historic assets should be taken from the site boundary, not the centre of the Site.	The extended Study Area for designated historic assets is defined as 5 km from the Site boundary.
Cadw	Cadw concur that an ASIDOHL2 assessment on the Caersws Basin registered landscape can be scoped out.	Noted. An ASIDOHL will not be completed as part of the EIA.
Heneb	Heneb advise that the study area for non-designated historic assets should be 2km from the boundary of the development site.	The Study Area for non-designated historic assets is defined as 2 km from the boundary of the development site, including the access road. This is defined in Section 8.4 .
Heneb	Heneb notices that the data sources refer to the North East Wales Archives and Conwy County Council Archives. This should be changed to Powys Archives (Llandindrod Wells).	This change is reflected in Section 8.4 .
Heneb	The applicant should liaise with Heneb prior to undertaking any archaeological assessment. Further pre-determination archaeological assessment may be required in the form of geophysical survey or trial trenching.	Consultation with Heneb was undertaken in February 2026 relating to the scope of LiDAR analysis and walkover survey. Section 8.12 includes recommendations for further work to be undertaken.
Cadw and Heneb	Agreement must be reached with Heneb and Cadw on the scope of the walkover survey.	Scope of the walkover survey was agreed with Heneb through engagement undertaken in February 2026. The walkover scope is described in Section 8.4 .
Cadw and Heneb	A Written Scheme of Investigation must be approved before any assessment work is undertaken.	Any necessary intrusive archaeological investigation will be undertaken under Written Scheme of Investigation following consultation and approved by the local authority's archaeological advisors at Heneb. This will be implemented by a suitably worded condition.
Cadw and Heneb	Any impacts on peat deposits need to be assessed within the cultural heritage chapter. Where peat cannot be avoided, a palaeoenvironmental scheme for impact assessment must be undertaken as part of the ES.	Peat surveys have been undertaken as part of this EIA (Chapter 10: Geology and Soils). The results of these have been considered and discussed in Section 8.8 .
PEDW	No comments have been provided by Powys CC Built Heritage. The applicant should therefore liaise with Powys CC Built Heritage Conservation Officer regarding impacts on the setting of listed buildings and Conservation Areas.	Consultation has commenced but a response from Powys County Council Built Heritage is yet to be received at the time of delivery of this Draft ES.

TECHNICAL ENGAGEMENT

- 8.3.3. A summary of the technical engagement in relation to Cultural Heritage undertaken to date is outlined in **Table 8-5**.

Table 8-5 - Technical Engagement on the Cultural Heritage Assessment

Consultee	Consideration	How Addressed in this Draft ES
Heneb (10 th March 2026)	Regarding defining the scope of the walkover survey and LiDAR analysis.	Possible archaeological features identified through LiDAR analysis are discussed in Section 8.5 , Section 8.9 , and Appendix 8A and Appendix 8B . The scope for walkover survey has been agreed with Heneb and is described in Section 8.4 .
Cadw	Overview of the scheme including design freeze. Scope of Cultural Heritage assessment.	The scope of the Cultural Heritage assessment has been agreed with Cadw and is defined in Section 8.7 . The assessment of effects on cultural heritage can be found in Section 8.9 .

8.4 DATA GATHERING METHODOLOGY

STUDY AREA

- 8.4.1. In order to determine the full Cultural Heritage potential of the Site, a broad range of standard documentary and cartographic sources, including results from any archaeological investigations in the Site, an area extending to a 2 km radius from the boundary of the Site (2 km Study Area) was examined to determine the likely nature, extent, preservation and significance of any known or possible historic assets that may be present within or adjacent to the Site (see **Table 8-4**). An extended Study Area extending to a 5 km radius from the boundary of the Site (5 km study area) was examined to determine the likely impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of designated historic assets. Historic Environment Record (HER) data was collected for the 2 km Study Area and is presented in **Figure 8.1**.

DESK STUDY

- 8.4.2. **Table 8-6** provides a summary of the key data sources. Occasionally there may be reference to assets beyond the Study Areas, where appropriate, e.g., where such assets are particularly significant and/or where they contribute to current understanding of the historic environment.

Table 8-6 - Data sources used to inform the Cultural Heritage assessment

Organisation	Data Source	Data Provided
Cadw	National Heritage List (NHL) with information on statutorily designated historic assets received from Heneb and publicly available on Archwilio ¹¹	Statutory designations (scheduled monuments; statutorily listed buildings; historic parks and gardens) can provide a significant constraint to development.
Heneb	Historic Environment Record (HER); received from Heneb and publicly available on Archwilio ¹²	Primary repository of archaeological information. Includes information from past investigations, local knowledge, find spots, and documentary and cartographic sources
Local Planning Authority	Conservation area ¹³	An area of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.
British Geological Survey (BGS) ¹⁴	Solid and drift geology digital map; online BGS geological borehole record data.	Subsurface deposition, including buried geology and topography, can provide an indication of potential for early human settlement, and potential depth of archaeological remains.
Soilscapes ¹⁵	Details of soil types	Subsurface deposition, including soil type, can provide an indication of potential for early human settlement, and potential depth of archaeological remains, as well as influence the suitability of other techniques, such as aerial photographic analysis and geophysical survey.
Datamap Wales ¹⁶	Available LiDAR data for Wales	LiDAR Digital Terrain Model (DTM) and Digital Surface Model (DSM) data available at a resolution of 1 m.
National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth	Published journals and local history	Baseline information on the historic environment
Various	Web-published local history; Archaeological Data Service ¹⁷	Many key documentary sources, such as local and specialist studies are now published on the web and can be used to inform the archaeological and historical background. The Archaeological Data Service includes an archive of digital fieldwork reports.

¹¹ Heneb 2026. *Archwilio: Historic Environment Record of Wales*. Available on <https://archwilio.org.uk/wp/>.

¹² Heneb 2026. *Archwilio: Historic Environment Record of Wales*. Available on <https://archwilio.org.uk/wp/>.

¹³ Powys 2026. Conservation Areas. Available on <https://en.powys.gov.uk/article/5860/Conservation-area-boundaries>.

¹⁴ British Geological Survey 2026. GeolIndex (onshore) Viewer. Available on <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/geolindex-onshore/>.

¹⁵ Cranfield University 2026. LandIS Soilscapes Viewer. Available on <https://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/>.

¹⁶ Welsh Government 2026. DataMapWales: Data and maps from the Welsh public sector. Available on <https://datamap.gov.wales/>.

¹⁷ Archaeology Data Service 2026. Digital repository for archaeology and heritage. Available at <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>.

SURVEY WORK

- 8.4.3. This Draft ES has been supported by a walkover survey carried out between 21 and 23 April 2026. The purpose of this was to determine the topography of the Site and Study Areas, the existing land use, the nature of any existing structures, the identification of any visible historic assets (e.g. structures and earthworks) and assess factors which may have affected the survival or condition of any known or potential assets. The portion of the Site containing the proposed turbines was subjected to detailed walkover; however, walkover of the entirety of the proposed access route portion of the Site was limited due to desk-based study including analysis of LiDAR imagery suggesting there was low potential for upstanding archaeological remains. The site visit included ground truthing of earthwork features of possible archaeological origin within the Site which were identified through LiDAR survey and detailed in **Appendix 8A**.
- 8.4.4. The site visit also included selected designated historic assets within the 5km study area for the purposes of assessing their intervisibility with the Proposed Development and the potential for effects through change to setting, as required by Cadw guidance,¹⁸.
- 8.4.5. The visit confirmed the Site to be comprised of enclosed fields used for pasture. The enclosures were bounded by barbed wire fences. No previously unknown earthworks were identified, though the location and conditions of known historic assets, and historic assets identified through LiDAR analysis was confirmed.
- 8.4.6. Access to Mynydd y Gribin Kerb Cairn (MG327), Y Capel Stone Circle (MG179), and Blaen y Cwm Ring Cairn (MG279) was not possible as they are located beyond the Site and could not be accessed by Public Rights of Way.
- 8.4.7. Selected photographs and notes from the site visit can be found in **Appendix 8A** and in **Section 8.5**.

LiDAR Analysis

- 8.4.8. LiDAR data was downloaded from the Welsh Government Datamap Wales website at 1m resolution Digital Terrain Model (DTM) and Digital Surface Model (DSM). These datasets were merged to form a continuous LiDAR model across the Site. LiDAR data was then processed to produce multi-shade hillshade and Local Relief Model images, from which the identification of archaeological features could be undertaken. A bespoke shapefile was used to record and provide interpretation of archaeological features present on LiDAR imagery within the Site.
- 8.4.9. The findings of the LiDAR analysis are discussed in **Section 8.9**, described in **Appendix 8A**, listed in **Appendix 8B** and depicted in **Figure 8.2**.

Viewshed analysis

- 8.4.10. Viewshed analysis has been undertaken to examine the extents of intervisibility between scheduled monuments within the Site and the Study Areas. Viewshed analysis is a geoprocessing tool which determines the raster locations visible from a particular point. This was undertaken in QGIS using the bespoke 'viewshed' tool. This involved using a 1 m resolution DTM procured from the Datamap Wales platform, and various points specifically located on scheduled monuments. A nominal height of 1.6 m was used to perform the viewshed analysis. This is based on the average human adult

¹⁸ Cadw (2017). *Cadw Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales*. [online]. Available at: <https://cadw.gov.wales/advice-support/placemaking/heritage-impact-assessment/heritage-impact-assessment> [Accessed 20th April 2026].

height, which would reflect an accurate standpoint from which to undertake the analysis. The outputs from the viewshed analysis have been used to help determine the directions of key views from monuments (**Section 8.5**); and, subsequently, the assessment of effects (**Section 8.9**).

8.5 OVERALL BASELINE

- 8.5.1. This section summaries the baseline Cultural Heritage conditions determined through the course of desk-based and field survey investigations. This section identifies and evaluates those Cultural Heritage features/receptors that lie within the relevant Study Areas, and which are pertinent in the context of the Proposed Development. Further technical details are provided in **Appendix 8A**.

CURRENT BASELINE

- 8.5.2. The archaeological and historical background of the Site and 2 km Study Area and 5km Study Area is described in the Baseline Appendix (**Appendix 8A**), which also details its topographic and geological context.

DESIGNATED HISTORIC ASSETS

- 8.5.3. There are five scheduled monuments located within the Site (see **Figure 8.1**). These are:
- Nant Cwm Gerwyn Cairns (MG278), see paragraphs 8.5.29 to 8.5.33 for description and significance.
 - Lluest Uchaf Cairns and Stone Row (MG276), see paragraphs 8.5.43 to 8.5.45 for description and significance.
 - Craig y Llyn Mawr Round Cairn (MG277), see paragraphs 8.5.34 to 8.5.36 for description and significance.
 - Round Hut 700m NNE of Garreg Hir (MG338), see paragraphs 8.5.46 to 8.5.48 for description and significance.
 - Round Hut 400m NE of Garreg Hir (MG339).
- 8.5.4. One listed building is located within the Site. The Grade II listed milestone (17552) comprises a triangular fronted pillar of compact sandstone, erected in approximately 1790, bearing incised lettering, roughly overpainted in black. The positions of the inscriptions on the pillar suggest that it has been relocated from its original position on the opposite side of the road. The pillar is currently located along the southern edge of the B4568 in heavy vegetation.
- 8.5.5. There is one Registered Historic Landscape which intersects the access portion of the Site. This is Caersws Basin (HLW (P) 5), see paragraphs 8.5.49 to 8.5.50 for description and significance.
- 8.5.6. There are no World Heritage Sites, or Historic Parks and Gardens within the Site.
- 8.5.7. There are a further 91 designated historic assets within the 5 km study area in addition to those within the Site, described above, comprising 32 scheduled monuments, 58 Listed Buildings, and a Historic Park and Garden.
- 8.5.8. The Proposed Development has the potential to physically impact on several designated assets. The assets scoped into the Assessment of Effects as a result of the potential for physical impact are listed in **Table 8-7** and shown on **Figure 8.1**.

Table 8-7 - Designated Historic Assets Scoped into the Assessment of Effects through Potential for Physical Impact

Cadw Reference	Name
MG278	Nant Cwm Gerwyn Cairns scheduled monument
MG276	Lluest Uchaf Cairns and Stone Row scheduled monument
MG277	Craig y Llyn Mawr Round Cairn scheduled monument
MG338	Round Hut 700m NNE of Garreg Hir scheduled monument
17552	Grade II listed milestone
HLW (P) 5	Caersws Basin Registered Historic Landscape

- 8.5.9. A Stage 1 Settings Assessment has been undertaken for all the designated historic assets within the Site and 5 km Study Area, in accordance with The Setting of Historic Assets in Wales¹⁹ (**Appendix 8C**). The selection of historic assets included in the assessment has been completed with reference to the ZTV that have been generated to show the area of theoretical visibility of the proposed turbines based on an eleven-turbine layout of 200 m to blade tip (with the exception of Turbine 7 which will have a blade tip height of 180 m) as shown on **Figure 8.1**.
- 8.5.10. From the results of the Stage 1 Settings Assessment, six scheduled monuments and one Registered Historic Landscape have been assessed further. Scoped in designated assets with the potential for effects through change to setting are listed in **Table 8-8** and within **Appendix 8C**.

Table 8-8 - Designated Historic Assets Scoped into the Assessment of Effects through Change to Setting

Cadw Reference	Name	Rationale
MG278	Nant Cwm Gerwyn Cairns	Within Site. Views of and from multiple elements of the asset would include turbines at close distances.
MG276	Lluest Uchaf Cairns and Stone Row	Within Site. Turbines are in most views of and from the monument.
MG277	Craig y Llyn Mawr Round Cairn	Within Site. The long views south-west containing parts of the Proposed Development contributes to significance. The monument is set into the south-west slope of a hillside, so views towards the Stone Row (MG276) are not possible.
MG279	Blaen y Cwm Ring Cairn	461m west of Site. The panoramic views from the historic asset, including towards development, contribute to its significance.

¹⁹ Cadw (2017). Setting of Historic Assets in Wales. [Online] Available at: <https://cadw.gov.wales/advice-support/placemaking/heritage-impact-assessment/setting-historic-assets> [Accessed 5 September 2025].

Cadw Reference	Name	Rationale
MG180	Ring Cairn 540m SW of Llyn y Tarw	146m east of Site. Long views to other cairns include multiple turbines.
MG338	Round Hut 700m NNE of Garreg Hir	Within Site. Proximity to turbines and access tracks.
HLW (P) 5	Caersws Basin	Within southern extent of access road portion of the Site.

NON-DESIGNATED HISTORIC ASSETS

- 8.5.11. A total of 48 non-designated historic assets within the Site are recorded in HER data, as shown in **Appendix 8B**. A further 820 HER entries are located within the 2 km Study Area. These are included where applicable in **Appendix 8A**, listed in **Appendix 8B** and shown on **Figures 8.2A to 8.2D**. Non designated historic assets scoped into the assessment are included in **Table 8-10**.
- 8.5.12. The following historic assets are located within the footprint of the Proposed Development and as such will be assessed in terms of direct physical impacts. Other known historic assets within the Site are not located within the development footprint so will not be disturbed and are therefore scoped out for direct physical impacts.

Glouc Kerb Cairn (PRN 4798)

- 8.5.13. Glouc Kerb Cairn is recorded as a circular setting of ten stones set in an outcrop of bedrock, stones set in shallow holes and shallow bedding trench. These remains were subjected to archaeological excavation in 1983, where it was found that the asset measured 2.1 m north to south by 3.15 m east to west. The stone heights were recorded as between 0.15 m to 0.4 m, with a central stone scatter which probably represents structure of a cairn.
- 8.5.14. The excavation reporting notes that the centre of the cairn had been cleared by mechanical excavation. It is not clear at this time whether this was undertaken under archaeological supervision or whether the mechanical excavation was for other purposes. LiDAR analysis did not lead to the identification of any features matching the HER description in the location of this entry and no obvious features were identified through the site walkover. This is likely due to the effects of the archaeological excavation in 1983. It is not clear at this stage whether the excavations led to the complete removal of this asset and subsequently its archaeological value; however, the results of LiDAR analysis and walkover survey would suggest this may be the case. Any remains associated with this record would be of Low heritage value drawn from archaeological interest.

Possible circular enclosure identified on LiDAR (RSply_ID_023)

- 8.5.15. This feature represents the footings of a possible circular enclosure identified as very low earthworks on LiDAR DSM imagery which was visualised as a local relief model. The feature measures approximately 20 m in diameter. The use or date of this feature is unclear without further investigation and could represent activity from any period from late prehistory to the post medieval

period. Its morphology and location suggests the feature could be related to stock control, which would carry low heritage value for its archaeological interest.

DETERMINATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 8.5.16. Archaeological potential has been determined for each chronological period, based on the archaeological and historical background of the area, its geology, topography and hydrology, the likelihood for evidence of past activity, and considering past disturbance which may have affected survival. For example, the Site may have high potential for activity of a particular period, but with low survival. This section also includes professional opinion on likely heritage significance (described in **Section 8.8, Table 8-15**), where there is low to moderate, or higher, potential for remains to be present. Where potential is low, heritage significance is not assessed, as this implies that remains from the period are not present.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND SIGNIFICANCE WITHIN THE SITE

- 8.5.17. The following section is based on the findings of the Baseline Appendix (**Appendix 8A**).

Prehistoric

- 8.5.18. The Site has high potential to contain prehistoric remains, in particular of Bronze Age date.
- 8.5.19. There is a low potential for the Site to contain Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, or Iron Age archaeology as there are no known historic assets that would suggest substantial prehistoric activity during these periods within the Site. Historic assets dating to these periods have been identified in the lowland portion of the 2 km Study Area which indicates that the Site was not favourable due to its upland topography. Any early prehistoric remains found are likely to be lithics that reflect incidental loss rather than structured activity. Any Iron Age remains are likely to relate to pastoral or arable farming.
- 8.5.20. There is a high potential for the Site to contain Bronze Age remains. The Site is located within a landscape which includes Bronze Age cairns (e.g. MG278; RSply_ID_018-022), a stone row (MG276), and hut circles (e.g. PRN 917) and is typical of upland areas of Wales during this period. The known Bronze Age archaeology indicates the potential for further remains to be present that may relate to either domestic or funerary activity.
- 8.5.21. Prehistoric remains would have high evidential value for understanding land use, ritual activity and settlement patterns, and would be of medium to high heritage value, derived from archaeological interest.

Roman

- 8.5.22. The Site has a low potential to contain previously unknown Roman remains. There is no evidence of settlement or activity within the Site; however, it sits within the rural hinterlands of Caersws fort (MG001), and a Roman road connecting Caersws to Pennal Road (RR643) intersects the southern end of the Site access road. Any unknown Roman remains identified within the Site are likely to be related to either arable or pastoral farming to support the fort. The remains would provide insight into rural land use associated with Roman military activity and would be of low heritage value, derived from archaeological interest.

Early medieval

- 8.5.23. The Site has low potential to contain previously unknown early medieval remains. There is no known evidence for early medieval activity within the Site or 2km Study Area. Any unknown early medieval remains that are identified will likely be agricultural in nature. These would be of low heritage value derived from archaeological interest.

Medieval

- 8.5.24. The Site has medium potential to contain previously unknown medieval remains. Known medieval activity within the Site is agricultural and seasonal in nature, surviving in the form of ridge and furrow (e.g. RSply_ID_012), and huts and shelters (e.g. PRN 915). Any unknown medieval remains that are identified are likely to also be agricultural in nature and may include hafods, further ridge and furrow earthworks, and field boundaries. These remains would contribute to the understanding of medieval agricultural practices and would be of low heritage value, derived from archaeological interest.

Post-medieval

- 8.5.25. The Site has medium potential to contain previously unknown post-medieval remains. The Site continued to be used as pastoral land during the post-medieval period and saw limited development. Any unknown post-medieval remains are likely to relate to huts, shelters, or clearance cairns rather than industry or settlement. Post-medieval remains would support knowledge of post-medieval rural land use and would be of low heritage value, derived from archaeological interest.

Modern

- 8.5.26. The Site has low potential to contain previously unknown modern archaeological remains. The two known modern historic assets relate to infrastructure, such as a trig pillar (PRN 84731) and cairn (PRN 84730). Land use within the Site during the modern period has been characterised by its continuity of pastoral activity. Modern remains are likely to relate to pastoral activity. Any modern remains would be of limited archaeological interest, relating to landscape continuity rather than change, and would be of low heritage value, derived from archaeological interest.

HISTORIC ASSETS SUBJECT TO POTENTIAL EFFECTS ARISING FROM CHANGES TO SETTING

Nant Cwm Gerwyn Cairns Scheduled Monument (MG278) (Figure 8.1a)

- 8.5.27. The monument comprises the remains of three burial cairns thought to date to the Bronze Age (c.2300 BC - 800 BC). The cairns are located within 1 km of each other. Each cairn is arranged with a kerb of edge-set stones defining the edge and is of different dimensions:
- Cairn I measures 8.0 m in diameter and 0.6m high with a central hollow measuring 1.0 m in diameter and 0.25 m deep;
 - Cairn II is 10.5 m in diameter and 0.7 m high; and
 - Cairn III is 12 m in diameter and 0.7 m high.
- 8.5.28. The scheduled area comprises the remains described and a buffered area around them within which related evidence could be found. Observations gathered through the site visit suggest that the monuments are partially covered in turf which obscures their size and features as well as diminishes their visual presence within the landscape (**Plate 8-1**). Views (**Plate 8-2**) from the location of the

centre cairn (Cairn II) show the western cairn (Cairn I) as turf covered mound which is discernible in the landscape but is not prominent. The eastern cairn (Cairn III) could not be relocated while out on site with confidence.

Plate 8-1 - MG278 central cairn looking north across the cairn



Plate 8-2 - Looking west toward the western cairn of MG278 from the central cairn



- 8.5.29. The monument carries historic, evidential and aesthetic values as an asset of national importance for its potential to enhance knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. It is considered that the scheduled remains are an important component of the Bronze Age funerary and ritual landscape

and their importance is enhanced by related remains within the wider landscape. None of the remains have been subject to previous investigation or known development and it is considered likely that there is considerable potential for intact burial or ritual deposits and structural remains.

- 8.5.30. The monument is difficult to discern within the landscape as the individual cairns have become overgrown and one (the eastern cairn) was not able to be definitively located. The presence of the cairns is an important element within the wider later prehistoric ritual landscape but their prominence within that landscape has been diminished. The setting is defined through long panoramic views from parts of the monument and intervisibility between the three components. The asset is currently located within open upland moor with unobstructed views between the three cairns. Viewshed analysis of the eastern cairn (see **paragraph 8.4.10** for methodology), undertaken as part of this ES, suggests that the views to the east and south, toward the location of the Lluest Uchaf Cairns and Stone Row scheduled monument (MG276) and the Craig y Llyn Mawr Round Cairn scheduled monument (MG277) would be restricted by the underlying topography with more open views and thus greater intervisibility with the Blaen y Cwm Ring Cairn scheduled monument (MG279) located to the west rather than to the east or south as a result of the undulating topography. The viewshed analyses of nearby designated assets including the Lluest Uchaf Cairns and Stone Row scheduled monument (MG276) and Craig y Llyn Mawr Round Cairn scheduled monument (MG277) confirms that there would be limited visibility between the surrounding assets and the Nant Cwm Gerwyn Cairns scheduled monument components.
- 8.5.31. Although the existing Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs) of Mynydd Clogau Wind Farm and Tirgwynt Wind Farm are present in existing views to the north and northeast of the monument, the majority of the scheduled Bronze Age remains within the vicinity are located to the south, east and west which indicates that most important views are likely in those directions. Views between the cairns themselves are likely to be the most important given that views of the wider ritual landscape to the south and east are constrained by the topography; therefore, the setting is considered to make a high contribution to the asset's value as the views enable the monument's historic and aesthetic values to be understood and appreciated.

Craig y Llyn Mawr Round Cairn Scheduled Monument (MG277)

- 8.5.32. The monument comprises the remains of a burial cairn thought to date to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 800 BC) and measuring 8 m in diameter and 0.6 m high. The scheduled area comprises the remains described and a buffered area around them within which related evidence could be found. Observations on site suggest that the monument is mostly covered in turf with a ring of higher vegetation in a ring around the cairn suggesting the potential for a ditch (**Plate 8-3**).

Plate 8-3 - MG277 looking north across the cairn



- 8.5.33. The monument carries historic, evidential and aesthetic values as an asset of national importance for its potential to enhance knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. The monument is an important component of the wider prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of both intact burial or ritual deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence. The monument's importance is further enhanced in combination with similar monuments within the landscape.
- 8.5.34. The setting is relatively confined though more open views are noted to the north and north-east allowing intervisibility between the monument and the southern end of the Lluest Uchaf Cairns and Stone Row scheduled monument. The asset is currently located within open upland moor with unobstructed views to the south, west and east. Existing WTGs of Mynydd Clogau Wind Farm are present in views to the north (**Plate 8-3**) but viewshed analysis suggests that views to the north and north-east are limited by the topography which has made views to the Lluest Uchaf Cairns and Stone Row scheduled remains (MG276) limited to the southern end. The open isolated landscape and views between the cairn and the Lluest Uchaf Cairns and Stone Row scheduled monument are key aspects of the scheduled monument's setting; therefore, the setting is considered to make a high contribution to the asset's value as the views enable the monument's historic and aesthetic values to be understood and appreciated.

Blaen y Cwm Ring Cairn (MG279) (Figure 8-1c)

- 8.5.35. The monument comprises the remains of a ring cairn composed of earth and stone thought to date to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 800 BC) and measuring 12 m in diameter and 1 m high. The monument was not able to be visited due to no public access; however, photographs from the car park looking south toward the asset suggest the view may be partially screened by mature vegetative hedgerows (**Plate 8-4**).

Plate 8-4 - Looking south toward MG279 from the car park



- 8.5.36. The monument carries historic, evidential and aesthetic values as an asset of national importance for its potential to enhance knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. The monument is an important component of the wider prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of both intact burial or ritual deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence. The monument's importance is further enhanced in combination with similar monuments within the landscape.
- 8.5.37. The asset is currently located within open upland moor, and the setting is defined through long panoramic views from the monument in all directions, with intervisibility between the monument and related monuments from various points in the landscape. Viewshed analysis has shown greater potential for intervisibility with Nant Cwm Gerwyn Cairns (MG278). Views between the cairn and components of the wider ritual landscape are key aspects of the scheduled monument; therefore, the setting is considered to make a high contribution to the asset's value as the views enable the monument's historic and aesthetic values to be understood and appreciated.

Ring Cairn 540m SW of Llyn y Tarw (MG180) (Figure 8-1d)

- 8.5.38. The monument comprises the remains of a ring cairn composed of earth and stone thought to date to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 800 BC) measuring 19 m along its north to south axis and has a width of 18 m. The ring is defined by a bank that varies between 0.3 m and 0.6 m in height and has a maximum width of 2.5 m. The bank is composed of stones, some of which are quite large with no sign of an external ditch (**Plate 8-5**).

Plate 8-5 - MG180 Looking north across the cairn



- 8.5.39. The monument carries historic, evidential and aesthetic values as an asset of national importance for its potential to enhance knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. The monument is an important component of the wider prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of both intact burial or ritual deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence. The monument's importance is further enhanced in combination with similar monuments within the landscape.
- 8.5.40. The asset is currently located within open upland moor, and the setting is defined through long panoramic views from the monument to the north and west and intervisibility between the monument and the Craig y Llan Mawr platform cairn and standing stone (MG328). Viewshed analysis suggests that views between the monument and scheduled remains located within the Site, particularly the Lluest Uchaf Cairns and Stone Row (MG276) and Craig y Llyn Mawr Round Cairns (MG278) are possible. Views between the cairn and Craig y Llan Mawr platform cairn are key aspects of the scheduled monument; therefore, the setting is considered to make a high contribution to the asset's value as the views enable the monument's historic and aesthetic values to be understood and appreciated.

Lluest Uchaf Cairns and Stone Row (MG276) (Figure 8-1c)

- 8.5.41. The monument comprises the remains of a stone row and two cairns thought to date to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 800 BC) which are aligned north to south over an area of 60 m (**Plate 8-6**). The row encompasses 15 upright stones arranged north to south for 12 m. All the individual stones are aligned north to south except the central stone which is aligned east to west. The largest, most southerly, stone stands 1 m high and leans to the west. The first cairn is a turfed-over round cairn, 10 m in diameter and 0.3 m high. There is stone visible on the surface on the south, west and north sides of the cairn. The second cairn is a small, turfed-over oval cairn, 5 m (north to south) by 4 m (east to west) and 0.3 m high, bounded on the long axes by shallow ditches 1 m wide. Surface stone is visible on the west side. The cairns are undisturbed.

Plate 8-6 - Looking north down the stone row of MG276



- 8.5.42. The monument carries historic, evidential and aesthetic values as an asset of national importance for its potential to enhance knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. The monument is an important component of the wider prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of both intact burial or ritual deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence. The monument's importance is further enhanced in combination with similar monuments within the landscape.

- 8.5.43. The asset is currently located within open upland moor, and the setting is defined through long panoramic views from the monument in all directions and intervisibility between the monument and Craig y Llyn Mawr Round Cairns (MG278). The north to south alignment of the stone row suggests that views in these directions are key to understanding and appreciating the monument; and this is borne out in the results of the viewshed analysis. A number of existing turbines associated with the Tirgwynt Wind Farm can be seen at approximately 7km in views north from this asset. Views between the cairns and row, as well as the monument and Craig y Llyn Mawr Round Cairns (MG278), are key aspects of the scheduled monument; therefore, the setting is considered to make a high contribution to the asset's value as the views enable the monument's historic and aesthetic values to be understood and appreciated.

Round Hut 700m NNE of Garreg Hir (MG338)

- 8.5.44. The scheduled monument is comprised of a well-preserved round hut likely dating to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 800 BC) but this has not been confirmed through archaeological investigation. The round hut is defined by a sub-circular stone and earth bank that encloses a level interior, with an entrance on the north-north-west side. It has an internal diameter of 5 m, with the earth and stone bank being 0.4 m high and up to 2 m wide.
- 8.5.45. The monument carries historic and evidential values as an asset of national importance for its potential to enhance knowledge of prehistoric organisation and settlement through its potential for evidence of the chronology, layout, building techniques and functional detail.
- 8.5.46. The asset is currently located within open upland moor on a west facing slope overlooking streams feeding into the Nant Cwmgerwyn, and the setting is defined by its open views and isolated landscape. The hut was not visited during the site visit due to unsafe ground conditions; and therefore, its condition and any constraints on visibility from the monument are not entirely clear. Despite this, viewshed analysis of surrounding assets suggests that intervisibility is limited to Blaen y Cwm Ring Cairn (MG279) suggesting the open views are limited to the west and north-west. There may be a connection with the Craig y Llyn Mawr Round Cairn Scheduled Monument (MG277) and the Lluest Uchaf Cairns and Stone Row (MG276) given the hut's proximity to these monuments (260 m to the east and 370 m to the north-east respectively) but it is located on the other side of a ridge line so views between these monuments and the scheduled hut remains are not likely to be important. It is unclear if the views between the asset and the Blaen y Cwm Ring Cairn (MG279) were intentional at the time of construction and, therefore, whether views in this direction are a key aspect in how the remains should be understood or if the intervisibility is the result of later period deforestation within the uplands. The isolated setting and proximity of the natural resources, specifically the stream, is an important component of the asset's value but the outward views are considered to be a moderate aspect of the setting as it is not clear if the views are important to understanding the monument's historic importance. Regardless, the setting is important in how the asset is appreciated and experienced within the existing landscape and would make a high contribution to the asset's value.

Caersws Basin Registered Historic Landscape (HLW (P) 5) (Figure 8-1d)

- 8.5.47. The Caersws Basin Registered Historic Landscape (RHL) is comprised of a flat wide basin constrained by a fairly continuous rim of low hills and ridges between about 300 m and 400 m above OD. The basin contains the confluence of the Rivers Carno and Trannon with the Severn which has led to the area around Caersws being used as a focus for communication and transportation

infrastructure. The landscape contains evidence of human settlement, agriculture and industrial activity from the early prehistoric periods through the modern period. The local parish is centred on Llanwnnog which is thought to have been founded during the 6th century by St Gwynog, and which retains a medieval church dedicated to that saint.

Plate 8-7 - Caersws Basin Registered Historic Landscape. General view taken from the Access Road looking south-west



- 8.5.48. The Caersws Basin RHL has historical, communal and evidential interest as a result of the multi-period evidence of settlement, agricultural and industrial use of the basin. In the undeveloped areas, the historical significance and value of the landscape is in the agricultural, industrial and transportation remains that have influenced the landscape development. The archaeological evidence consists of prehistoric settlement and funerary remains, Roman military and transportation infrastructure, and medieval and post-medieval settlement, agriculture and transportation remains. The visual limits of the Caersws Basin's setting are delineated by the surrounding low hills and ridges (**Plate 8-7**). The setting of the asset makes a moderate contribution to its heritage value.

FUTURE BASELINE

- 8.5.49. There are no known committed development(s) or forecasted changes that would materially alter the baseline conditions during the construction, and operation phases of the Proposed Development. It is likely that continuing pastoral use of the Site would result in no change to any archaeological remains that may be present.

8.6 EMBEDDED MEASURES

- 8.6.1. A range of environmental measures have been embedded into the Proposed Development as outlined in **Section 4.6. Table 8-10** below outlines how these embedded measures influence the cultural heritage assessment.

Table 8-9 - Summary of the Embedded Environmental Measures

Receptor	Potential Changes and Effects	Embedded Measures	Compliance Mechanism
Construction Phase			
Known archaeological remains	Direct disturbance to known designated and non-designated assets.	The designated assets are of national significance and have been avoided through the incorporation of a 100 m buffer into the design of the turbine array. The non-designated assets are of local significance and would be in most cases avoided by the design of the Proposed Development.	Development design
Known archaeological remains and historic assets. Unknown archaeological remains/ sub-surface archaeology	Direct disturbance to historic assets and sub-surface archaeology.	Impacts to known archaeological remains which cannot be avoided through design would be mitigated, if possible, through micro-siting and appropriate demarcation, a buffer of appropriate size, and signage during construction, or archaeological recording which may include excavation or watching brief in any areas of ground disturbance. Impacts to previously unknown archaeology within the Site would be mitigated through archaeological recording such as excavation or watching brief in any areas of impact, if appropriate. The exact method of archaeological recording would need to be agreed with the LPA's archaeological advisor and would subsequently be secured through the oCEMP.	oCEMP
Operation Phase			
Designated assets within the Site and 5 km Study Area and non-designated assets within the Site and 2km Study Area with potential effects	Effects to the significance of the historic asset through change to its setting.	Designs have kept effects to a minimum, through the siting of turbines (as described in Chapter 4).	Development design

8.7 SCOPE OF THE ASSESSMENT

OVERVIEW

- 8.7.1. The scope of the following assessment is based upon a review of the baseline information in **Section 8.5** and **Appendix 8A**.

SPATIAL SCOPE

- 8.7.2. The spatial scope of the Cultural Heritage assessment covers the area of the Proposed Development contained within the Site, together with Study Areas described in **Section 8.5**; effects to the designated historic assets arising from changes to their settings have been assessed within an outer Study Area of 5 km from the Site (**Figure 8.1**), while a 2 km Study Area has been used to assess archaeological potential within the Site and to identify likely direct physical effects within the footprint of the Proposed Development (**Figure 8.2**). No potentially significant effects through change to setting has been identified in relation to non-designated historic assets within the Site and 2km Study Area.

TEMPORAL SCOPE

- 8.7.3. The temporal scope of the assessment of Cultural Heritage is consistent with the period over which the Proposed Development would be carried out and therefore covers the construction and operational periods.
- 8.7.4. Decommissioning activities would not be expected to result in notable additional ground disturbance, though this would depend on the location of any on-site temporary compound. If this was located within the same location as the construction compound, there would be no effects to historic assets through physical disturbance. The removal of turbines and other infrastructure would end any operational period effects through change to setting of historic assets and would not give rise to any additional effect. Therefore, decommissioning period effects are not assessed within this ES.

POTENTIAL RECEPTORS

- 8.7.5. The receptors taken forward for assessment have been identified through desk-based assessment and consultation with Cadw.
- 8.7.6. The receptors that will potentially be affected by the Proposed Development comprise:
- Sub-surface archaeological remains (both known non-designated historic assets and currently unknown archaeological remains) surviving within the Site (effects through physical disturbance);
 - Identified listed building/structures surviving within the Site (effects through physical disturbance);
 - Identified scheduled monuments and registered historic landscapes within the 5 km Study Area (effects through change to setting, listed in **Table 8-7** and **Appendix 8C**).

LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS

- 8.7.7. The effects on Cultural Heritage receptors, which have the potential to be significant through direct physical disturbance or change to setting and have been taken forward for detailed assessment, are summarised in **Table 8-10**.

Table 8-10 - Potential Significant Effects on Cultural Heritage Receptors Scoped in for Further Assessment

Asset Type	Phase	Likely Significant Effects
On-site sub-surface archaeological remains	Construction	There is the potential for direct physical effects as a result of groundworks and other construction activities that are likely to completely or partially remove identified and as yet unknown historic assets.
Grade II listed Milestone W of village (17552)	Construction	There is the potential for direct physical effects as a result of construction activity along the Access Road portion of the Site that may partially or completely remove this designated asset.
Nant Cwm Gerwyn Cairns Scheduled Monument (MG278)	Construction	There is the potential for direct physical effects as a result of construction activity within the vicinity of the scheduled monument that may partially remove this designated asset.
Craig y Llyn Mawr Round Cairn Scheduled Monument (MG277)	Construction	There is the potential for direct physical effects as a result of construction activity within the vicinity of the scheduled monument that may partially remove this designated asset.
Lluest Uchaf Cairns and Stone Row Scheduled Monument (MG276)	Construction	There is the potential for direct physical effects as a result of construction activity within the vicinity of the scheduled monument that may partially remove this designated asset.
Round Hut 700m NNE of Garreg Hir (MG338)	Construction	There is the potential for direct physical effects as a result of construction activity within the vicinity of the scheduled monument that may partially remove this designated asset.
Glonc Kerb Cairn (PRN 4798)	Construction	There is the potential for direct physical effects as a result of construction activity that may partially or completely remove this asset.
Possible circular enclosure identified on LiDAR (RSply_ID_023)	Construction	There is the potential for direct physical effects as a result of construction activity that may partially or completely remove this asset.
Nant Cwm Gerwyn Cairns (MG278)	Operation	Views of and from multiple elements of the asset would include turbines at close distances. Potential for loss of significance through change to setting.
Craig y Llyn Mawr Round Cairn (MG277)	Operation	Long views southwest, which would include multiple turbines close proximity, contributes to significance. Set into south-west slope, views towards Stone Row not possible. Potential for loss of significance through change to setting.
Lluest Uchaf Cairns and Stone Row (MG276)	Operation	Turbines in most views of and from the monument. Potential for loss of significance through change to setting.

Asset Type	Phase	Likely Significant Effects
Blaen y Cwm Ring Cairn (MG279)	Operation	Panoramic views including towards proposed turbines contribute to significance. Potential for loss of significance through change to setting.
Ring Cairn 540m SW of Llyn y Tarw (MG180)	Operation	Long views to other cairns include multiple turbines. Potential for loss of significance through change to setting.
Round Hut 700m NNE of Garreg Hir (MG338)	Operation	Views of and from the asset would include turbines at close distances. Potential for loss of significance through change to setting.
Caersws Basin Registered Historic Landscape	Operation	Asset intersects with southern portion of Access Road. Potential for loss of significance through change to setting.

- 8.7.8. The effects detailed in **Table 8-11** have been scoped out from being subject to further assessment because the potential effects are not considered likely to be significant.

Table 8-11 - Summary of Pathways and Effects Scoped Out of this Assessment

Potential Effects	Justification
Change to setting from construction operations	Construction impacts on the setting of historic assets have been scoped out of the assessment as these would be of a temporary nature, would cease during operation and would not result in significant adverse effects.
Direct physical impacts to non-designated historic assets within the Proposed Development during the operation phase.	It is assumed that non-designated historic assets will be removed during the construction phase. Therefore, no further direct impacts are anticipated on these assets during the operational phase. This includes known and unknown non-designated historic assets.
Effects through decommissioning	Decommissioning activities would not be expected to result in notable additional ground disturbance, though this would depend on the location of any on-site temporary compound. The removal of turbines and other infrastructure would end any operational period effects through change to setting of historic assets and would not give rise to any additional effect.

8.8 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

OVERVIEW

- 8.8.1. The generic project-wide approach to the assessment methodology is set out in **Chapter 2: Approach to EIA**. However, whilst this has informed the approach that has used in this Cultural Heritage assessment, it is necessary to set out how this methodology has been applied, and adapted as appropriate, to address the specific needs of this Cultural Heritage assessment.

DETERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

- 8.8.2. The EIA Regulations recognise that developments will affect different environmental elements to differing degrees, and that not all of these are of sufficient concern to warrant detailed investigation or assessment through the EIA process. The EIA Regulations identify those environmental resources that warrant investigation as those that are 'likely to be significantly affected by the development'.
- 8.8.3. The EIA Regulations do not define significance; therefore, it is necessary to state how this will be defined for the EIA. The significance of an effect resulting from a development during construction or operation is most commonly assessed by reference to the sensitivity or value of a receptor and the magnitude of change, as set out in **Table 8-12** and **Table 8-13**. This approach provides a mechanism for identifying areas where mitigation measures may be required and to identify the most appropriate measures to alleviate the risk presented by the Site.
- 8.8.4. For the purpose of assessing the significance of effects, heritage significance has also been assigned to one of four classes of value with reference to the heritage interests described in Conservation Principles and relying on professional judgement informed by policy and guidance.

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

- 8.8.5. The significance of Cultural Heritage-related effects is derived by considering both the heritage value of the feature and the magnitude of change. In this assessment, effects are considered to be significant or not significant according to the matrix in **Table 8-14**.

Table 8-12 - Establishing the Value of historic assets

Heritage value	Summary rationale	Examples
Very High	Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.	World Heritage Sites. Assets of acknowledged international importance.
High	Asset has significance for an outstanding level of archaeological, architectural, historic and/or artistic interest.	All designated historic assets or non-designated assets of demonstrably schedulable quality.
Medium	Asset has significance for a high level of archaeological, architectural, historic and/or artistic interest.	Locally listed buildings and buildings of merit. Regionally significant non-designated historic assets of archaeological interest.
Low	Asset has significance for elements of archaeological architectural, historic or artistic interest.	Locally significant historic assets of archaeological interest and important hedgerows.
Negligible	Due to its nature of form/condition/survival, cannot be considered as an asset in its own right.	Non-extant HER references.

Table 8-13 - Establishing the Magnitude of Change

Impact	Description
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Large	Change to most or all key archaeological materials, key historic building elements, or setting, such that the resource is totally altered resulting in an appreciable change in our ability to understand and appreciate the asset and its historical context and character. Comprehensive alterations to the setting of an asset that affect our appreciation of it and its significance.
Medium	Change to asset significance resulting in an appreciable change in our ability to understand and appreciate the asset and its historical context, character, and setting. Notable alterations to the setting of an asset that affect our appreciation of it and its significance; or the unrecorded loss of archaeological interest.
Small	Change to asset significance resulting in a small change in our ability to understand and appreciate the asset and its historical context, character, and setting.
Negligible	Negligible change or no material change to asset significance. No real change in our ability to understand and appreciate the asset and its historical context, character, and setting.
Uncertain	Level of survival / condition of resource in specific locations is not known magnitude of change is therefore not known.
No Change	No change

- 8.8.6. The significance of effects through physical disturbance or change to setting on historic assets has been derived from a consideration of the value of the receptor (asset) and the magnitude of the impact upon it, as illustrated by the matrix in **Table 8-14**. Effects may be either negative (adverse) or positive (beneficial) and are defined initially without mitigation. Where the resulting effect comprises two separate levels (i.e., 'moderate - major' or 'negligible - minor'), professional judgement will be applied to select the most appropriate significance of effect.

Table 8-14 - Significance of Effect Matrix

Magnitude of Change (Impact)	Historic Asset (receptor) Heritage Value				
	Very High	High	Medium	Low	Negligible
Large	Major	Major	Moderate to Major	Minor to Moderate	Negligible
Medium	Moderate to Major	Moderate to Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible
Small	Minor to Moderate	Minor to Moderate	Minor	Negligible to Minor	Negligible
Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

- 8.8.7. The following terms have been used to define the significance of the effects identified:

- **Major effect:** where the Proposed Development could be expected to have a considerable effect (either beneficial or adverse) on historic assets (receptors).
- **Moderate effect:** where the Proposed Development could be expected to have a noticeable effect (either beneficial or adverse) on historic assets (receptors).

- **Minor effect:** where the Proposed Development could be expected to result in a small, barely noticeable effect (either beneficial or adverse) on historic assets (receptors).
- **Negligible:** where no discernible effect is expected as a result of the Proposed Development on historic assets (receptors) (i.e., the effect is insignificant).

8.8.8. Effects that are classified as moderate or above are considered to be 'significant' in EIA terms. Effects classified as minor or below are considered to be 'not significant'.

8.8.9. The impact of change to the setting of historic assets will comply with the methodology set out by the Welsh Government and Cadw. Setting of historic assets is described by Setting of Historic Assets in Wales as 'important to the way in which historic assets are understood, appreciated and experienced and contributes to their significance. This includes tangible and intangible factors such as function, sensory perceptions, or historical, artistic, literary, and scenic associations'.

8.9 ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE EFFECTS

CONSTRUCTION PHASE DIRECT DISTURBANCE

8.9.1. Intrusive groundworks would take place in specific areas within the Site, including:

- the proposed 11 wind turbine foundations;
- the BESS infrastructure and compound;
- Crane pads (hardstandings) and laydown areas adjacent to each wind turbine;
- the footprint of the trenches for the power cables linking the wind turbines to the onsite substation, and the foundations for cable markers, Health and safety and other signage;
- groundworks for new and upgraded sections of access tracks, passing places and turning heads;
- the foundations for buildings within an onsite substation compound, consisting of a 33kV/132kV switching station, transformer area and control building;
- the excavation of temporary borrow pits; and
- site preparation works for temporary construction compound(s).

8.9.2. To reduce the likelihood of potential direct physical disturbance of historic assets, the design of the Proposed Development has avoided the locations of the majority of the known designated and non-designated historic assets within the Site. There are three exceptions to this: Grade II listed milestone (17552); Glonc Kerb Cairn (4798); and a possible circular enclosure identified through LiDAR analysis (RSply_ID_023). Any direct impacts to these archaeological remains would be mitigated through embedded measures through a programme of archaeological excavation and recording. There is also potential for direct physical impacts to previously unrecorded archaeological remains which is assessed below.

Grade II listed Milestone W of village (17552)

8.9.3. Construction activities in the area occupied by this Grade II listed asset are associated with the Access Road, which may include road widening and the transportation of large materials using heavy plant. In the absence of mitigation measures, this could lead to the partial or total loss of this asset. This would entail a large magnitude of change to a historic asset of high heritage value which, in the absence of mitigation measures would lead to a Major effect that would be significant. The location of the listed milestone with a 5m buffer will be incorporated into the design of the widened road to ensure that it is not removed as part of the design and demarcation activities including

fencing, signage and toolbox talks which will be used during construction activities to reduce the potential for inadvertent damage on the asset. With these mitigation measures in place, it is assessed that this would reduce the magnitude of change to Negligible, which to archaeological remains of high heritage value would lead to a Negligible effect that would be **not significant**.

Glouc Kerb Cairn (PRN 4798)

- 8.9.4. Construction in the location of this asset currently comprises intrusive ground disturbance associated with the construction of Turbine 8. In the absence of mitigation measures, this could lead to the partial or total loss of any remains associated with this feature. This would entail a Large magnitude of change to a historic asset of low heritage value which, in the absence of mitigation measures would lead to a Minor to Moderate effect that would be significant. With mitigation measures comprising archaeological excavation and recording, it is assessed that this would reduce the magnitude of change to Medium, which to an historic asset of low heritage value would lead to a Minor effect that would be **not significant**.

Possible circular enclosure identified on LiDAR (RSply_ID_023)

- 8.9.5. Construction in the location of this asset currently comprises intrusive ground disturbance associated with the construction of Turbine 8. In the absence of mitigation measures, this could lead to the partial or total loss of any remains associated with this feature. This would entail a large magnitude of change to archaeological remains of low value which, in the absence of mitigation measures would lead to a Minor to Moderate effect that would be significant. With mitigation measures comprising archaeological excavation and recording (see **Table 8-9**), it is assessed that this would reduce the magnitude of change to Medium, which to archaeological remains of low heritage value would lead to a Negligible to Minor effect that would be **not significant**.

Previously unrecorded sub-surface archaeological remains

- 8.9.6. It is anticipated on current evidence that any previously unrecorded archaeological remains would be of likely low to high heritage value. Intrusive works could adversely affect any surviving sub-surface archaeological remains, reducing or removing their ability to be further interpreted (high magnitude). This would result in, at worst, a loss of archaeological interest in specific areas of the Site. In the absence of mitigation measures, this could result in a Major effect that would be significant in EIA terms. With mitigation measures comprising micro-siting through design archaeological excavation and recording, the magnitude of change would be reduced to Small, which would lead to effects that would be Minor to Moderate. Professional judgement suggests that although there is potential for previously unrecorded remains of high value, the baseline work undertaken suggests the likelihood of survival or presence of these remains is low, and therefore the effect would be **not significant**.

Scheduled monuments

- 8.9.7. Scheduled monuments would be of high heritage value. Physical impacts through inadvertent strikes are possible as a result of adjacent construction activity which could adversely affect any surviving sub-surface archaeological remains or exposed upstanding remains of the monument, slightly reducing their ability to be further interpreted (Small magnitude). In the absence of mitigation measures, this could result in a Moderate effect in the worst case scenario that would be significant in EIA terms. With mitigation measures comprising a fenced buffer of appropriate size around all scheduled monument boundaries and signage to avoid any potential impact to the asset, the magnitude of change would be reduced to No Change and **Not Significant**.

OPERATIONAL PHASE IMPACTS THROUGH CHANGES TO SETTING

Archaeological remains

- 8.9.8. The construction phase of the Proposed Development would have completely or partially removed any archaeological remains as a result of ground works or other construction activities. As a result, there would be no additional effects in the operational phase.

Change to setting of historic assets

- 8.9.9. The significance of effects on the setting of the historic assets is set out in full in **Table 8-15** with a rationale provided in each case.
- 8.9.10. The Proposed Development would introduce 11 turbines around or within the setting of six scheduled monuments and one registered historic landscape. The ZTV indicates theoretical visibility of between seven and 11 turbines to blade tip from the designated assets. The Proposed Development would introduce new modern infrastructure elements into both near and long views from the monuments. The Nant Cwm Gerwyn Cairns are the only assets that have a partially limited view as a result their location situated on the west/south-west facing slope of the hill overlooking the valley of the Nant Cwmgerwyn. The addition of the modern infrastructure would impact the existing rural setting and potentially obscure the visual links between the designated assets and the wider landscape.

Nant Cwm Gerwyn Cairns Scheduled Monument (MG278)

- 8.9.11. The monument is located within the north-west of the Site between the proposed locations of turbine 7 and turbine 8, with five proposed turbines being theoretically visible from Cairn I, ten proposed turbines from Cairn II and seven proposed turbines from Cairn III. An existing farm track would be upgraded and utilised for access with additional track providing direct access to turbine 7 and turbine 8. The existing track extends between the cairns.
- 8.9.12. The Proposed Development would introduce two turbines within close proximity of the monument and the ZTV indicates theoretical visibility of between seven and ten turbines to blade tip from the cairns. The Nant Cwm Gerwyn Cairns are situated on the west/south-west facing slope of the hill overlooking the valley of the Nant Cwmgerwyn. There are long views to the south and west, but the crest of the hill partially impedes the view to north and east. The Proposed Development would introduce new modern infrastructure elements into views from the monument to the south, east, and west, as shown in **Plate 8-1** and **Plate 8-2**. Although the majority of the proposed turbines would be to the east and south-east of the monument, views between the cairns particularly toward the westernmost cairn would be dominated by turbine 7. This would impact the existing rural setting and potentially obscure the visual links between the asset components and the wider landscape.
- 8.9.13. The overall open rural moorland setting of the monument would include the addition of modern turbines which would impact how the asset is experienced, appreciated and understood. The importance of open views to the monument and the proximity of the asset to the proposed turbines would render visual screening ineffective in mitigating this impact. In relation to **Table 8-14**, this would lead to a Medium magnitude of change which to an asset of High heritage value would result in a Moderate to Major adverse effect (**significant**).

Craig y Llyn Mawr Round Cairn Scheduled Monument (MG277)

- 8.9.14. The monument is located within the south-west of the Site boundary 255 m west of the proposed location of turbine 4 with 10 proposed turbines being theoretically visible. An additional track providing direct access to turbine 4 is proposed to the north and east of the asset. An existing track which will be utilised by the Project extends between the monument and the scheduled remains of a Bronze Age round hut (MG338).
- 8.9.15. The Proposed Development would introduce one turbine within 250 m of the monument and the ZTV indicates theoretical visibility of all 11 turbines to blade tip from the cairn. The cairn is situated on the crest of the hill overlooking the valley of the Nant Cwmgerwyn. There are long views in all directions, and the Proposed Development would introduce new modern infrastructure elements into all directions, as shown in **Plate 8-3**. This would erode the existing rural setting and potentially obscure the visual links between the asset and the wider landscape.
- 8.9.16. The overall open rural moorland setting of the monument would include the addition of modern turbines which would impact how the asset is experienced, appreciated and understood. The importance of open views to the monument and the proximity of the asset to the proposed turbines would render visual screening ineffective in mitigating this impact. In relation to **Table 8-14**, this would lead to a Medium magnitude of change which would result in a Major adverse effect (**significant**).

Blaen y Cwm Ring Cairn (MG279)

- 8.9.17. The monument is located on a ridge 475 m to the west of the Site. There is intervisibility between the monument and the scheduled remains of the Nant Cwm Gerwyn Cairns (MG278), with views of monuments further east including Lluest Uchaf Cairns and Stone Row (MG276) more restricted by topographic variation.
- 8.9.18. The ZTV indicates theoretical visibility of all 11 turbines to blade tip from the cairn. The cairn is situated on the crest of the western ridge overlooking the valley of the Nant Cwmgerwyn. There are long uninterrupted views in all directions, and the Proposed Development would introduce new modern infrastructure in views to the east. Views from the asset toward important components of the wider ritual landscape including the Craig y Llyn Mawr Round Cairn Scheduled Monument (MG277) and Lluest Uchaf Cairns and Stone Row Scheduled Monument (MG276) would be impacted by the addition of the proposed turbines around those components. This would partially erode the existing rural setting and potentially obscure the visual links between the asset and the wider landscape.
- 8.9.19. The overall setting of the monument would remain predominately open rural moorland given the asset's distance from the Proposed Development. However, the visual connections between the asset and other important components within the ritual landscape would be impacted, changing how the asset is appreciated and understood within its context. The importance of intervisibility between the asset and the Bronze Age funerary landscape would render visual screening ineffective in mitigating this impact. In relation to **Table 8-14**, this would lead to a Small magnitude of change which to an asset of High heritage value would result in a moderate adverse effect (**significant**).

Ring Cairn 540m SW of Llyn y Tarw (MG180)

- 8.9.20. The monument is located 160 m to the east of the access road area of the Site. The ZTV indicates theoretical visibility of all 11 turbines to blade tip from the cairn. There are long uninterrupted views to the south and southeast from the cairn; however, views north towards the Proposed Development

would be partially screened through topography. Despite this, the Proposed Development would introduce new modern infrastructure in views to the north. Views from the asset toward important components of the wider ritual landscape including the Craig y Llyn Mawr Round Cairn Scheduled Monument (MG277) and Lliest Uchaf Cairns and Stone Row Scheduled Monument (MG276) would be impacted by the addition of the proposed turbines around those components. This would partially change the existing rural setting and potentially alter the perception of the visual links between the asset and the wider landscape.

- 8.9.21. The overall setting of the monument would remain predominately open rural moorland given the asset's distance from the proposed turbine array (760 m southwest of the southernmost turbine). However, the visual connections between the asset and other important components within the ritual landscape would be impacted, changing how the asset is appreciated and understood within its context. The importance of intervisibility between the asset and the Bronze Age funerary landscape would render visual screening ineffective in mitigating this impact. In relation to **Table 8-14**, this would lead to a Small magnitude of change on an asset of high heritage value which would result in a Minor adverse on the grounds that intervening topography screens part of the view in this direction. This would result in an effect that would be **not significant**.

Lliest Uchaf Cairns and Stone Row Scheduled Monument (MG276)

- 8.9.22. The monument is located within the south of the Site 240 m north-west of the proposed location of turbine 4 with all 11 of the proposed turbines being theoretically visible. An existing track which will be utilised by the Project extends to 40 m west of the monument. New additional tracks providing direct access to the turbines is proposed to the south and west of the asset.
- 8.9.23. The Proposed Development would introduce one turbine within 250 m of the monument and the ZTV indicates theoretical visibility of all 11 turbines to blade tip from the cairns and stone row. There are no proposed turbines directly in line with the stone row; however, turbines 8 and 9 will bracket the stone row in views along it to the north. The asset is situated on the crest of the ridge overlooking the valley of the Nant Cwmgerwyn. There are long views in all directions, and the Proposed Development would introduce new modern infrastructure elements into all directions, as shown in **Plate 8-6**. This would erode the existing rural setting and potentially partially interrupt the visual links between the asset and the aspects of the wider funerary landscape.
- 8.9.24. The overall open rural moorland setting of the monument would include modern turbines which would impact how the asset is experienced, appreciated and understood. The importance of open views to the monument's value and the proximity of the asset to the proposed turbines would render visual screening ineffective in mitigating this impact. In relation to **Table 8-14**, this would lead to a Moderate magnitude of change which would result in a Major adverse effect (**significant**).

Caersws Basin Registered Historic Landscape (HLW (P) 5)

- 8.9.25. The access track for the Proposed Development extends into the Llanwnnog area of the Caersws Basin RHL which is noted for the evidence of prehistoric settlement and funerary landscape remains in addition to the development of the rural community of Llanwnnog including the piecemeal enclosure of medieval fields which may preserve the early fieldscape. The proposed turbines are located within the surrounding low hills which comprise the basin's boundaries.
- 8.9.26. The ZTV indicates theoretical visibility of up to 11 turbines to blade tip from the north of the Caersws Basin RHL; however, it should be noted that theoretical visibility is highly variable within the north of the basin as a result of the topography. The Proposed Development would introduce modern

infrastructure in views to the north, particularly within the low hills that comprise the visual boundary of the basin (**Plate 8-7**). Views to the north would be slightly impacted by the addition and the Proposed Development would partially erode the existing rural landscape.

- 8.9.27. The overall setting of the monument would remain predominately rural given the asset's distance from the Proposed Development. Though it is considered that the addition of modern turbines may slightly change how the asset is experienced and appreciated but this is limited in geographical scope. In relation to **Table 8-14**, this would lead to a Negligible magnitude of change which would result in a Negligible adverse effect (**not significant**).

Round Hut 700m NNE of Garreg Hir (MG338)

- 8.9.28. The monument is located within the southern area of the Site boundary 15 m west of the access track between turbine 4 and turbine 6 with six of the proposed turbines being theoretically visible.
- 8.9.29. Given the asset's placement on the west-facing slope overlooking the Nant Cwmgerwyn and toward Blaen y Cwm Ring Cairn (MG279), views to the east from the asset are likely to be partially obscured by the topography. The Proposed Development would introduce modern infrastructure in views to the north and east of the asset and may potentially partially interrupt connections between the asset and the remains of Lliest Uchaf Cairns and Stone Row Scheduled Monument (MG276) and Craig y Llyn Mawr Round Cairn Scheduled Monument (MG277). Views to the north and east would be slightly impacted by the addition and the Proposed Development would partially erode the existing rural landscape.
- 8.9.30. The overall setting of the monument would remain predominately rural given the shelter of the underlying topography. Though it is considered that the addition of modern energy infrastructure elements will change how the asset is experienced and appreciated. In relation to **Table 8-14**, this would lead to a Small magnitude of change which would result in a minor adverse effect (**not significant**).

8.10 DISSEMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE

- 8.10.1. The results of any archaeological fieldwork will be presented in 'grey literature' reports and submitted to the Historic Environment Record and Archaeological Data Service in accordance with best practice. If warranted, the results may be presented in an applicable local journal or publication.
- 8.10.2. In addition to this, it is proposed that interpretation boards are placed within the Parc Ynni Calon y Gwynt Site. The interpretation boards will summarise the historic environment, the nature of the scheduled monuments within the Site and the place of the monuments within the local historic landscape. The results of any archaeological assessment should be included within the information presented. It will be bi-lingual and linked to the client's website (or other platform) and will expand on the information to describe key elements of the wider landscape.
- 8.10.3. The interpretation boards will be placed within appropriate and publicly accessible locations within the Site near the impacted assets including but not limited to: Nant Cwm Gerwyn Cairns Scheduled Monument (MG278), Craig y Llyn Mawr Round Cairn Scheduled Monument (MG277), Lliest Uchaf Cairns and Stone Row Scheduled Monument (MG276), and Blaen y Cwm Ring Cairn (MG279). The boards should be oriented to facilitate the public understanding of the Bronze Age landscape and how the monuments are interconnected within it.

- 8.10.4. The interpretation boards will serve to provide information to the public that will enhance public knowledge of the scheduled Bronze Age remains and the wider landscape that they are a part of, which will compensate for the moderate effect that the Proposed Development is predicted to have on the setting of the following scheduled monuments: Nant Cwm Gerwyn Cairns Scheduled Monument (MG278), Craig y Llyn Mawr Round Cairn Scheduled Monument (MG277), Lluest Uchaf Cairns and Stone Row Scheduled Monument (MG276), and Blaen y Cwm Ring Cairn (MG279). The heritage interpretation boards will be secured through a Heritage Interpretation Scheme DNS condition.

8.11 ASSESSMENT OF CUMULATIVE (INTER-PROJECT) EFFECTS

- 8.11.1. A cumulative effects assessment (CEA) has been undertaken for the Proposed Development which considers the combined impacts with other developments on the same single receptor or resource (inter-project effects). The detailed method followed in identifying and assessing potential cumulative effects is set out in **Section 2.8 of Chapter 2: Approach to EIA**.
- 8.11.2. The potential effects of the Proposed Development cannot be considered in isolation. There are a number of operational, consented or proposed wind energy developments within the general vicinity of the Site. A review of potential cumulative effects has been undertaken using the list of other projects presented in **Chapter 2**. Cumulative developments scoped into the cultural heritage assessment are as follows:
- Carno III Wind Farm;
 - Esgair Cwmowen Wind Farm;
 - Green GEN Cymru (Rhiwlas) overhead line;
 - Llanbrynmair Wind Farm 1;
 - Llanbrynmair Wind Farm 2;
 - Llyn Lort Energy Park; and
 - Mynydd Lluest y Graig Energy Project.
- 8.11.3. Those historic assets where it was determined that there was no change, or that the effects as a result of the Proposed Development would be negligible or minor, have not been considered within the cumulative assessment, as significant cumulative effects are unlikely to occur.
- 8.11.4. No assets considered within the Carno III Wind Farm EIA overlap with the assets considered within this EIA. Given the proposed location of the Carno III Wind Farm, the only asset in common would be the Caersws Basin Registered Historic Landscape (HLW (P) 5) which would experience further slight interruption of the rural character of the northern end of the asset through the introduction of modern energy infrastructure; however, the increased impact is not expected to result in significant cumulative effects.
- 8.11.5. The proposed Esgair Cwmowen Wind Farm abuts the northern boundary of the Proposed Development and would have the potential to impact northern views from the designated assets assessed in this EIA including Lluest Uchaf Cairns and Stone Row (MG276), Craig y Llyn Mawr Round Cairn (MG277), and Nant Cwm Gerwyn Cairns (MG278). The additional impact from the Esgair Cwmowen Wind Farm would be limited to northerly views from and toward these assets and would contribute to the interruption of the existing upland pastoral landscape. The impacts from the Esgair Cwmowen Wind Farm would slightly add to the assessed impact from the Proposed

Development but would not lead to an increase in the assessed magnitude of change. Therefore, the cumulative effect would be **not significant** but in conjunction with the effect from the Proposed Development, the overall effect on the asset would remain **significant**.

- 8.11.6. The EIA application documents for the Rhiwlas Green Energy Network (Rhiwlas GEN) were not available as the Significant Infrastructure Project has not been submitted. The assessment for cumulative effects was informed by the documentation published on the project's website²⁰. The proposed location of the overhead line component of Rhiwlas GEN runs along the eastern boundary of the Proposed Development and crosses the proposed access road. The development would have the potential to impact views from the designated assets assessed in this EIA and, therefore, there is potential for cumulative effects on the setting of the following assets: Craig y Llyn Mawr Round Cairn (MG277) and Ring Cairn 540m SW of Llyn y Tarw (MG180). The impacts from Rhiwlas GEN are expected to slightly add to the assessed impact from the Proposed Development but would not lead to an increase in the assessed magnitude of change. Therefore, the cumulative effect would be **not significant** but in conjunction with effect from the Proposed Development, the overall effect on Ring Cairn 540m SW of Llyn y Tarw (MG180) would remain **significant**.
- 8.11.7. Llanbrynmair Wind Farm (Llanbrynmair Wind Farm 1) received planning consent in 2021 for a 30 turbine project with generation of up to 90 MW, following a planning application submitted in 2009. The consent is valid until 2026. In October 2024, a formal request for a Scoping Direction was submitted to PEDW for a proposed wind farm comprising 15 horizontal axis wind turbines, and a Scoping Direction was published in March 2025 (referred to as Llanbrynmair Wind Farm 2). Although it is considered that Llanbrynmair Wind Farm 2 is more likely to be progressed, both versions of the scheme have been considered to ensure an assessment of the worst-case scenario.
- 8.11.8. The application documents for Llanbrynmair Wind Farm 1 were not available but a description of the proposals is provided on the project's website²¹. The proposed footprint of this project is assumed to be the same as the Llanbrynmair Wind Farm 2; however, **Figure 7.12 – Cumulative Context** shows that the proposed turbine locations for Llanbrynmair Wind Farm 1 are closer on the southern end of the array to the Proposed Development than Llanbrynmair Wind Farm 2. The impacts from Llanbrynmair Wind Farm 1 would slightly add to the assessed impact from the Proposed Development from the addition of energy infrastructure within the landscape but it would not lead to a substantial increase in the assessed magnitude of change. Therefore, the cumulative effect would be **not significant** but in conjunction with effect from the Proposed Development, the overall effects on impacted designated assets would remain **significant**.
- 8.11.9. The available EIA application documents for the Llanbrynmair Wind Farm 2 were limited to the Scoping documents as it appears that the EIA is currently being undertaken. The proposed location lies to the northwest of the Proposed Development. The scoping report has scoped in the following receptors in common with the Proposed Development: Lluest Uchaf Cairns and Stone Row (MG276), Craig y Llyn Mawr Round Cairn (MG277), Nant Cwm Gerwyn Cairns (MG278), Blaen y Cwm Ring Cairn (MG279), Ring Cairn 540m SW of Llyn y Tarw (MG180) and Round Hut 700m NNE of Garreg Hir (MG338). The Llanbrynmair Wind Farm development would have the potential to cause cumulative impact to northwestern views from these designated assets and would contribute

²⁰ Green GEN Cymru 2026. Green GEN Cymru Documents. Available at <https://rhiwlasgen.wales/index.php?contentid=146>.

²¹ RES 2026. Llanbrynmair Wind Farm. Available at <https://www.llanbrynmairwindfarm.co.uk/site-history/>.

to the interruption to the existing upland pastoral landscape. The impacts from Llanbrynmair Wind Farm 2 are expected to slightly add to the assessed impact from the Proposed Development from the addition of energy infrastructure within the landscape but would not lead to a substantial increase in the assessed magnitude of change. Therefore, the cumulative effect would be **not significant** but in conjunction with effect from the Proposed Development, the overall effects on Lluest Uchaf Cairns and Stone Row (MG276), Craig y Llyn Mawr Round Cairn (MG277), Nant Cwm Gerwyn Cairns (MG278), Blaen y Cwm Ring Cairn (MG279), and Ring Cairn 540m SW of Llyn y Tarw (MG180) would remain **significant**.

8.11.10. The available EIA documents for Llyn Lort Energy Park²² suggest that the development would not impact upon the same assets in a way that would result in significant effects. The proposed location is north-west of the Proposed Development and would have the potential to slightly impact north-west views from the designated assets assessed in this EIA through the further interruption of the existing landscape; however, northern views are more restricted from the designated assets impacted by the Proposed Development which means that the effect on the same assets is likely to be minimal and **not significant**.

8.11.11. The available EIA application documents for the Mynydd Lluest y Graig Energy Project were limited to the Scoping documents, submitted in 2022, and it appears that the EIA is currently being undertaken or the development may be on hold. The proposed location lies to the north of the Proposed Development. The scoping report has scoped in the following receptors in common with the Proposed Development: Lluest Uchaf Cairns and Stone Row (MG276), Craig y Llyn Mawr Round Cairn (MG277), Nant Cwm Gerwyn Cairns (MG278), Blaen y Cwm Ring Cairn (MG279), Ring Cairn 540m SW of Llyn y Tarw (MG180), Round Hut 700m NNE of Garreg Hir (MG338) and Caersws Basin Registered Historic Landscape (HLW (P) 5). The Mynydd Lluest y Graig Energy Project would have the potential to cause cumulative impact to northern views from these designated assets. The additional impact from the Mynydd Lluest y Graig Energy Project would be limited to northernly views from and toward these assets and would contribute to the interruption of the existing upland pastoral landscape. The impacts from Mynydd Lluest y Graig Energy Project are expected to slightly add to the assessed impact from the Proposed Development from the addition of energy infrastructure within the landscape but would not lead to a substantial increase in the assessed magnitude of change. Therefore, the cumulative effect would be **not significant** but in conjunction with effect from the Proposed Development, the overall effects on Lluest Uchaf Cairns and Stone Row (MG276), Craig y Llyn Mawr Round Cairn (MG277), Nant Cwm Gerwyn Cairns (MG278), Blaen y Cwm Ring Cairn (MG279), and Ring Cairn 540m SW of Llyn y Tarw (MG180) would remain **significant**.

8.12 SIGNIFICANCE CONCLUSIONS

8.12.1. A summary of the results of cultural heritage assessment is provided in **Table 8-15** below.

²² RSK 2025. Llyn Lort Energy Park, Environmental Statement Volume II, Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage. Available at [Project Documentation - Bute](#).

Table 8-15 - Summary of Significance of Effects

Receptor	Sensitivity/ Importance/Value of Receptor	Magnitude of Change (with mitigation)	Significance	Summary Rationale
Construction Phase				
Previously unknown sub-surface archaeological remains	Low to High	Small	Minor to Moderate (not significant)	Effects from direct physical disturbance may include partial or whole removal of as-yet unknown sub-surface archaeological remains. These effects will be mitigated through preservation by record measures, which may include archaeological excavation and recording, secured through the oCEMP. The archaeological mitigation strategy will be agreed with the LPA's archaeological advisor and the work will be informed by a Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation approved by the archaeological advisor.
Grade II listed Milestone W of village (17552)	High	Negligible	Negligible	Effects from direct physical disturbance mitigated through measures comprising demarcation and avoidance secured through the oCEMP.
Glouc Kerb Cairn	Low	Medium	Minor (not significant)	Effects from direct physical disturbance mitigated through mitigation measures comprising archaeological excavation and recording secured through the oCEMP.
Possible Circular hut (RSply_ID_023)	Low	Small	Negligible to Minor (not significant)	Effects from direct physical disturbance mitigated through mitigation measures comprising archaeological excavation and recording secured through a planning condition.
Nant Cwm Gerwyn Cairns Scheduled Monument (MG278)	High	No change	No change (not significant)	Potential impacts through vehicle movements or materials storage during the construction of the Proposed Development and associated access tracks encroaching on the asset may result in moderate level disturbance. Embedded measures include a fenced buffer of appropriate size around the asset boundaries and signage will be provided to avoid any potential impact to the scheduled monument as set out in the oCEMP.

Receptor	Sensitivity/ Importance/Value of Receptor	Magnitude of Change (with mitigation)	Significance	Summary Rationale
Craig y Llyn Mawr Round Cairn Scheduled Monument (MG277)	High	No change	No change (not significant)	Potential impacts through vehicle movements or materials storage during the construction of the proposed turbines and associated access tracks encroaching on the asset may result in moderate level disturbance. Embedded measures include a fenced buffer of appropriate size around the asset boundary and signage should be provided to avoid any potential impact to the scheduled monument as set out in the oCEMP.
Lluest Uchaf Cairns and Stone Row Scheduled Monument (MG276)	High	No change	No change (not significant)	Potential impacts through vehicle movements or materials storage during the construction of the turbines proposed in the west and north of the Site and associated access tracks encroaching on the asset may result in moderate level disturbance. Embedded measures include a fenced buffer of appropriate size around the asset boundary and signage should be provided to avoid any potential impact to the scheduled monument as set out in the oCEMP.
Round Hut 700m NNE of Garreg Hir (MG338)	High	No change	No change (not significant)	Potential impacts through vehicle movements or ground clearance/track widening activities during the construction of the WTGs proposed in the west and north of the Site and associated access tracks encroaching on the asset may result in moderate level disturbance. Embedded measures include a fenced buffer of appropriate size around the asset boundary and signage should be provided to avoid any potential impact to the scheduled monument as set out in the oCEMP.
Operation Phase				
Nant Cwm Gerwyn Cairns Scheduled Monument (MG278)	High	Medium	Major (Significant)	The importance of open views to the monument and the proximity of the asset to the proposed turbines would render visual screening ineffective in mitigating this impact. In relation to Table 8-14 , this would lead to a Medium magnitude of change which would result in a Major adverse effect (significant). Compensation in the form of heritage interpretation boards will

Receptor	Sensitivity/ Importance/Value of Receptor	Magnitude of Change (with mitigation)	Significance	Summary Rationale
				be utilised to provide public benefit through enhancing the public understanding of the monument and its surrounding landscape.
Craig y Llyn Mawr Round Cairn Scheduled Monument (MG277)	High	Medium	Major (Significant)	The importance of open views to the monument and the proximity of the asset to the proposed turbines would render visual screening ineffective in mitigating this impact. In relation to Table 8-14 , this would lead to a Medium magnitude of change which would result in a Major adverse effect (significant). Compensation in the form of heritage interpretation boards will be utilised to provide public benefit through enhancing the public understanding of the monument and its surrounding landscape.
Blaen y Cwm Ring Cairn (MG279)	High	Small	Moderate (significant)	Visual connections between the asset and other important components within the ritual landscape would be impacted, changing how the asset is appreciated and understood within its context. The importance of intervisibility between the asset and the Bronze Age funerary landscape would render visual screening ineffective in mitigating this impact. In relation to Table 8-14 , this would lead to a Small magnitude of change which would result in a moderate adverse effect (significant). Compensation in the form of heritage interpretation boards will be utilised to provide public benefit through enhancing the public understanding of the monument and its surrounding landscape.
Ring Cairn 540m SW of Llyn y Tarw (MG180)	High	Small	Minor (not significant)	Visual connections between the asset and other important components within the ritual landscape would be impacted, changing how the asset is appreciated and understood within its context. The importance of intervisibility between the asset and the Bronze Age funerary landscape would render visual screening ineffective in mitigating this impact. In relation to Table 8-14 , this would lead to a Small magnitude of change which would result in a Minor adverse effect that would be not significant.

Receptor	Sensitivity/ Importance/Value of Receptor	Magnitude of Change (with mitigation)	Significance	Summary Rationale
Llest Uchaf Cairns and Stone Row Scheduled Monument (MG276)	High	Medium	Major (significant)	Two turbines are proposed within the near vicinity of the monument which will lead to a change in the asset's setting. The importance of open views to the monument's value and the proximity of the asset to the proposed turbines would render visual screening ineffective in mitigating this impact. In relation to Table 8-14 , this would lead to a Moderate magnitude of change which would result in a Major adverse effect (significant). Compensation in the form of heritage interpretation boards will be utilised to provide public benefit through enhancing the public understanding of the monument and its surrounding landscape.
Caersws Basin Registered Historic Landscape (HLW (P) 5)	Medium	Negligible	Negligible (not significant)	The addition of modern energy infrastructure elements may slightly change how the asset is experienced and appreciated but this is limited in geographical scope. In relation to Table 8-14 , this would lead to a Negligible magnitude of change which would result in a minor adverse effect (not significant).
Round Hut 700m NNE of Garreg Hir (MG338)	High	Small	Minor (not significant)	The addition of modern energy infrastructure elements within the vicinity of the asset will change how the asset is experienced and appreciated. In relation to Table 8-14 , this would lead to a Small magnitude of change which would result in a minor adverse effect (not significant).



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